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The Bungler Gets His

Herr Dr. Rumely was a bungler. He touched the money. That was unbelievably crude. And he permitted the Germans, who trust nobody in these matters, to make a record of the transaction. No finished vender of the impendable merchandise would be so vulgar or so stupid. The buyer who insists upon a record of his right to O. K. a newspaper's editorials is too suspicious, and the editor should say to him: "Sir, my word or nothing. Besides, it's very dangerous."

And then, also, Herr Dr. Rumely was unprogressive. He failed to keep up with science. For example, he should have known that in the latest camouflage practice nobody relies any more upon invisibility. It is attainable only within a very small area and cannot be altogether trusted under even the most favorable conditions. What the bold and scientific camouflage now strives for is distortion of perspective, which makes you look like something else. You may have the bow of a German scow, but by proper camouflage you can make yourself look like a fine American Liberty ship, coming instead of going.

There is really no excuse for Herr Dr. Rumely. He had only to observe the work of a notorious camouflage around the corner.

Fact and Fancy About the Land Question in Russia

There is a rift in the lute. The kindly disposed toward the Bolsheviks and their prototypes in the rest of the world have, as many of our readers are aware, been telling us that the whole of the Russian difficulty was the land question. "There is little peasant proprietorship." "The most of the land is held in great estates." "Russia is still a feudal country." And so on.

Count Ilya Tolstoy has been giving this sort of talk a very rude jolt. At a recent dinner of the single taxers he presented some particulars about the Russian peasants and their land holdings which will be sadly disturbing to some of our "realpolitik" theorists. Count Tolstoy declares first of all that the amount of land in European Russia available for distribution among the peasants is not large. The great estates that belonged to the Czar and the government are principally in the cold and inhospitable north, and consist mainly of forests.

The "great estates" of the "feudal nobles" are, as a rule, of a size which we should consider rather small, namely, about 200 acres on the average. These divided among many millions of peasants will not go very far. And proof of this is apparent from recent advice that emigration from Russia to Siberia has set in on so large a scale that the present government of the Bolsheviks has issued orders for this eastward movement to cease.

Count Tolstoy observes that "the land of Russia is very largely in the hands of the peasants, and has been so from time immemorial." That a peasant should be provided with a small tract of land for the use of himself and his family has always been a matter of course in Russia. A serf was property; he could be bought and sold. But, curiously enough, the land that he occupied always was his. How, then, comes it that with this ancient system which the Russian peasants believe God-given there should still be so much poverty and distress? Count Tolstoy attributes it very largely to the fact that the peasants live in villages, mostly of very moderate size, but some of which contain as many as 1,000 houses. It is easy to see that the lands owned by the inhabitants must extend for great distances in all directions from the villages. They are so remote that a peasant's time is often largely taken up simply in journeying "to and fro." For the rest, poverty, superinduced by this inefficient system, prevents the peasants from owning the needful horses and machinery to overcome this wasteful arrangement. The larger fact is that the peasants are for the most part illiterate, very ignorant, easy-going, and continue to till the soil by methods that were in vogue centuries ago. It is only recently that

American farm machinery has come in to break up the old habits and introduce some modern methods in farming.

Picture a nation probably three-quarters of which still lives on these farms, and you will see the real difficulty in attempting to deal with the present situation in Russia. The simple truth is that Russia is not a modern state intensively organized like a highly developed animal organism, with veins and arteries, and a brain, and lungs, and hands and feet. It is more like a vast jellyfish than an integrated human being. At present each little village and "mir" is largely ruling itself in utter indifference to the outside world, with little sense of a national life or a patriotic pride in seeing Russia a great nation. It is this which makes clear how a handful of visionaries and mercenaries should gain control over the largest and most populous of Occidental nations and hold that control in the face of famine and the utter prostration of business, commerce and national life.

Hearst Was Nominated—

In 1905 William Randolph Hearst had himself nominated as a candidate for Mayor of New York City by the Independence League, a political organization largely financed and controlled by himself. He made a bitter campaign, centering his fire on Mayor McClellan, the Tammany nominee.

Hearst lost. The McClellan plurality was about 3,400.

Hearst thereupon demanded a recount, alleging fraud and error in the count of ballots. He persisted in his fight through long legal proceedings, which included the passage for his benefit of a recount bill by the Legislature at the recommendation of Governor Hughes.

Hearst lost. The recount proceedings were dismissed in 1908, Justice Lambert, presiding, declaring that the evidence presented showed no fraud.

In 1906 Hearst was nominated for Governor by the Democrats at a convention dominated by Tammany. The events leading up to his nomination were manipulated by the late Senator "Tom" Grady, who later declared it was "the dirtiest day's work of my life," and Grady was no prude. Upstate Democrats bolted Hearst and organized a movement for Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican nominee. The culminating incident of the campaign was a speech at Utica by Elihu Root, who, speaking for President Roosevelt, reminded the people of how Hearst's policy of shameful character defamation had borne its fruit in the assassination of President McKinley.

Hearst lost. The vote polled by Mr. Hughes topped his by more than 57,000.

In 1909 Hearst again ran as a candidate for Mayor of New York, against Gaynor, Democrat, and Bannard, Republican.

Hearst lost. The Gaynor vote was about 97,000 more than his and the Bannard vote was about 24,000 more.

In these campaigns there was no loyalty issue. Hearst newspapers had not then been burned and boycotted for pro-Germanism.

Hearst's fatal political error has been to think of the people what he knows of himself.

That is why he will always lose.

The German Quicksand

While the Kaiser is meditating whether he should follow Napoleon's road to Moscow, Berlin is annoyed and irritated by a call for aid from the Ukraine.

The Ukrainian government recently set up by the German military pro-consul, General von Eickhorn, finds doing Germany's bidding difficult, if not perilous. The obstinate peasants will not empty their granaries to feed Austria-Hungary and Germany. They would rather burn their stores of grain and let the fields lie untilled than see the products of their toil commandeered by the German military authorities.

There have been mutterings of discontent among the peasantry ever since the mirage of a Ukraina for the Ukrainians, conjured up at Brest-Litovsk, vanished into nothingness. The illusions of "self-determination" lasted only until a German taskmaster could be installed in Kiev and German food collectors could get busy.

The government which sold the Ukraine into German servitude was overthrown. It had shown a disposition to rue its bargain. A new and more pliant government was established, propelling up by German bayonets. Now this second regime is faced by a peasant revolt, and a hurry-up demand is made on Berlin for armored cars and troops with which to tranquillize agriculture and restore order after the German pattern.

The German East front disappeared from view when the Russian armies disbanded. Germany no longer had to fight organized Russian troops, and she quickly shifted most of her eastern divisions to France. But now she finds that she has to fight chaos not only in the parts of Russia which she appropriated, but in the bulk of the old Russian empire which she turned over to Lenin and Trotsky.

The order which she has set up in Poland, in the Ukraine and in the Black Sea region cannot stand on its own feet. It must be backed by military force. And with the present demands for man power in the West and on the Italian front, every new division sent back into Russia represents a futile dispersion of energy.

Ludendorff may have been thinking of the ruin which already threatens the German fabric of conquest in the East when he spoke the other day of the inefficiency of German diplomacy. At Brest-Litovsk Kuhlmann overreached himself. He created a running sore in Russia. He fomented a reign of anarchy which Germany cannot now safely flee away from and which it will cost her a

great waste of military effort to exorcise.

Russia is still a peril to Germany. Were German armies to march to Moscow and the Volga the peril would be increased, not lessened. Let them march!

The Right Memorial

It is altogether fitting that there should be a people's monument raised in honor of John Purroy Mitchell, and we ask the support of every Tribune reader to "The World's" admirable fund for this purpose. The occasion is not to be met by official honors or a governmental memorial. Here was a glorious, single-hearted friend of right, the servant of every citizen, rich or poor, in the city. The loss falls upon every man, woman and child alike. The example and the inspiration are for all. Let each give in token of a gratitude and an appreciation beyond words to express. The size of the contribution matters least. The numbers of those who unite to praise a gallant soul, giving large or giving small, as their means make possible, will be the test of our city's heart and understanding.

Contributions should be addressed to the Mitchell Memorial Fund, "The World," No. 63 Park Row, New York City.

Have You Your Tricolor?

The whole country is rising to cheer France on Sunday next, July 14, Bastille Day. Cities by the score from coast to coast will parade and decorate and foregather. Congress and the President are to add their voice. Here in New York a town meeting that promises to be historic will fill Madison Square Garden with speeches, singing and military pageant. The success of the tribute is assured.

What we would again especially urge upon our readers is the securing of a tricolor against that day and all the days thereafter when the colors of France will fly above us. This Fourteenth of July is but the first of many Bastille Days. And there will be—not less important—days of glorious victory, when French soil is cleared of the invaders, when French and American troops together enter Strasbourg and Metz and the lost provinces are redeemed.

Let Bastille Day be Tricolor Day up and down our streets!

Needed: Dr. Schwab's Favorite Prescription

Those who have been following the articles of our special correspondent Mr. Theodore M. Knappen on the coal situation must have felt a very agreeable sense of reassurance. It seems evident that the mistakes of last winter have really been taken to heart, that there is now a spirit of cooperation at Washington which was then lacking, and that thanks to this cooperation the situation is in far better shape than it was. We need a little of this kind of reassurance as a relief from the feeling of apprehension to which the inevitable complexity of the war's problems gives rise. We shall not so much mind high taxes and high food if we are sure of the food—and the coal.

Mr. Knappen says that the transportation administration has been very active in its efforts to give the coal operators an adequate supply of cars; and so successful has this been that it is now no longer a question of getting the coal to market, but of getting the coal from the ground into the cars. This is a great advance. We tried repeatedly last winter, and since, to show from indubitable figures that there never was any serious shortage of cars, that is, in actual numbers, but in their distribution.

The coal administration now seems co-operating in a friendly spirit with the coal operators, realizing at last that, after all, the men who own the coal mines have a very vital interest in producing coal and selling it. There seemed a suspicion last winter that they had not. All that seems lacking now is the high co-operation of the miners themselves. And this is a curiously difficult problem. Perhaps a little of Mr. Charles M. Schwab's favorite remedy of "enthusiasm and rivalry" might be here applied with large success.

Mr. Henry L. Stoddard, who now resumes control and direction of "The Evening Mail," has secured from Mr. Roosevelt, Nathan Straus, Governor Whitman and others friendly assurances, for the public, of his loyal Americanism and his unequivocal support of the Allied cause. To those who know Mr. Stoddard and have been readers of "The Mail" in former days, all this was quite unnecessary. But his sale of "The Mail" to—as is now revealed—German influences might well create a suspicion in the minds of a more thoughtless public that he had somehow philandered with German money. It is highly significant that the line should now be so sharply drawn that even in a retrospective sense we should wish all of our public journals to have been always free from the slightest suspicion of German sympathies. It is gratifying to know that "The Mail" is now to be restored to what we may call the standard brand of Americanism, free from any taint of the slimy Hun.

The Commercial Telegraphers' Union has been recognized by the National War Labor Board and by the Secretary of Labor. It is not recognized by the president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, except so far as is necessary in the act of firing men who belong to it, and for that reason. The National War Labor Board, on which former President Taft sits, awarded the employees of the Western Union Telegraph Company the right to organize as they pleased. The Western Union Telegraph Company refused to accept that decision. Then the Commercial Telegraphers' Union voted to go on strike. The government asked it to wait, which it has agreed to do. But isn't the Western Union Telegraph Company on strike?

The taking of Foreign Secretary Kuhlmann's head in a public manner is an act intended to conceal from the German people the fact that the German government's last peace offensive was treated with unlimited contempt.

The lesson we learn from Michigan's editorial treatment of the President's candidate for the Senate is that no Ford is a hero in its own garage.

It may be historically true that Germany lost the war at Brest-Litovsk. But we cannot wait to see.

Liberty Arithmetic

By Emma Bugbee

LIBERTY arithmetic is the newest "R." The herring and a half that used to cost a cent and a half, to the utter undoing of the American schoolboy, has been dethroned. In his stead there come to reign the corn muffin and the two lumps of sugar.

"If Mary saves two lumps of sugar every day, how many can she save in a week? If her father gives up his three lumps, too, how many will he save?" So reads Hooverized arithmetic.

It was the women in Minnesota, members of the state section of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, who discovered that herrings are poor pickings for patriotism, and that a bushel of apples or a cord of wood, or any of the other good old New England rocks upon which our public school textbooks are built, don't rouse much enthusiasm nowadays in the mind of Johnny, who has a brother in France. Twenty thousand copies of the new arithmetic are being printed and will be distributed in the public schools of the state next fall.

If there is anything in the pedagogic theory of interest, the new arithmetic ought to make a great change for the better in little Mary's grades. The young idea that used to droop and pine on a diet of herrings and cordwood ought to flourish like a Rambler rose in California on such exciting problems as Liberty bonds, corn muffins and ships for France.

Of course, it is not the interests of pedagogy, but of patriotism, that are the concern of the Council of National Defense. Mr. Thomas C. Winter, chairman of the Minnesota committee, explains that in view of the large percentage of German-born population in the state it has been necessary to devise every possible scheme for getting the American war gospel before the people.

"The children are the best carriers of patriotism," she said, "and if we make them not only sing and salute the flag, but add and subtract in patriotism and read and write in Liberty themes, we shall have sown seed we will reap in thousands of hearts. The American school child of the next two or three years is the citizen of tomorrow, and we are building his ideas in democracy, his conception of the state, in these little arithmetic lessons. Just as we used to learn that 'Honesty is the best policy' and 'Handsome is that handsome does'—lessons we never forgot, however far we departed from them—so the child of to-day is to learn that 'Food will win the war' and 'Money saved is money earned' and 'Make the world safe for democracy.'"

The Liberty arithmetic book is graded for children from the third to the eighth grade, and contains, in addition to the problem of Mary and the lumps of sugar, all sorts of difficult international problems connected with transporting soldiers and raising wheat for the Allies.

The "Hoover problems" are most common, due to the fact that children can help directly by saving sugar and butter at each meal, while transports are far removed from their daily lives. Following are some of the examples:

1. Mary needs three tablespoons of sugar a day. She eats two tablespoons of sugar on her oatmeal, four tablespoons of sugar in her cooked food and two tablespoons of sugar in her candy. In one day how many more tablespoons of sugar does Mary eat than she really needs?

2. Each day Alice used two tablespoons of sugar, in order to save two tablespoons of sugar for a little child in France. How many tablespoons of sugar did she save in seven days?

3. Edith wished to save bread to help our soldiers. Each day she ate two extra potatoes with gravy, instead of two slices of bread. In one week how many slices of bread did Edith save for the soldiers?

4. Mary bought no candy or gum for one week, and so saved twelve cents for the Red Cross. The Red Cross bought gauze at four cents a yard. How many yards of gauze did Mary's twelve cents buy?

5. A soldier eats six tablespoons of sugar each day. Edith saves two tablespoons of sugar a day. In how many days will Edith save enough sugar to feed a soldier all the sugar he needs for one day?

In the higher grades the problems are of a nature that would stagger the Treasury Department itself. If the school children of Minnesota keep on in the way Mrs. Winter would have them trained, Mr. McAdoo will be able to take a vacation after a while. Here, for example, are "stickers" for the eighth grade:

"A speculator shipped three cars, each containing 30,000 pounds of potatoes, from Minneapolis to Chicago. In order to find the highest market for potatoes he held the cars at Chicago for eleven days. His demurrage rate was \$2.00 per car each day for the first three days, \$3.00 per car for the next three days and \$5.00 per car for each day thereafter. What was the total amount this speculator paid to the railroad company, if the shipping rate on those potatoes from Minneapolis to Chicago is nineteen cents per hundred pounds?"

"If our government were waiting for cars to ship flour to the Allies, how many barrels of flour would be delayed for eleven days through the speculation? Each car's capacity for flour is 60,000 pounds."

Mrs. William Randolph Hearst

From Herr Dr. Rumely's Evening Mail, June 19, 1918

What the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defence, of which Mrs. W. R. Hearst is chairman, has accomplished and is doing is shown in a review of the organization's activities which has just become available.

The committee works through fourteen regular sub-committees, at the head of which are some of the best known women of the city, including, in Manhattan, the following:

Mrs. Lewis Nixon, chairman of Manhattan; Dr. S. Josephine Baker, chairman health committee; Mrs. Wendell Baker, chairman coordination committee; Mrs. O. H. Belmont, chairman public affairs committee; Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, chairman national work committee; Mrs. Olive Stott Gabriel, chairman employment committee; Mrs. George Jay Gould, chairman entertainment committee; Mrs. Oliver Harriman, chairman food committee; Miss Amy Hilliard, chairman nurses committee; Mrs. L. G. Kaufman, chairman finance committee; Sophie Irene Loeb, chairman legislation committee; Mrs. Philip Lydig, chairman social welfare committee; Miss Elisabeth Marbury, chairman publicity committee; and Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, chairman fuel committee.

Mrs. William Randolph Hearst's Advisers

The advisory board is composed of Mrs. William Grant Brown, Mrs. Simon Baruch, Miss Sara A. Conboy, Miss Margaret C. Daley, Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. Henry Clay Frick, Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Mrs. Albert Gleeves, Mrs. Edward M. House, Mrs. Alfred J. Johnson, Mrs. Ruth Lawrence, Mrs. William A. Mann, Mrs. James A. O'Gorman, Mrs. Ellen A. O'Grady, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Stephen Olin, Mrs. Morton F. Plant, Mrs. Isaac E. Russell, Mrs. Charles Schwab, Mrs. Alfred E. Smith, Mrs. Ernest M. Stires, Mrs. Nathan Straus, Mrs. N. R. Usher, Mrs. Martin Vogel and Mrs. Joseph Keska.

Mrs. Hearst's Pageanties

The committee will have charge of the evening exercises at the City Stadium, which will form the climax of the forthcoming Independence Day celebration. Pageants and parades are being planned, both to illustrate the history of New York and to present the vital episodes in the history of the various nations whose people, naturalized, make up a part of America's citizenship.

"The programme will be on a gigantic scale," said Sophie Irene Loeb, vice-chairman of the committee, at the Times Square headquarters to-day. "Navy and army bands will provide music, and well known

artists will sing the national anthems." Mrs. Loeb, who is an able lieutenant of Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, chairman of the committee, outlined some of the work the organization has accomplished or has in hand.

"During the past winter, when the weather was so severe," said Mrs. Loeb, "our committee distributed more than 1,000 tons of coal among the poor. Our records show that 13,774 families were benefited. In hundreds of instances where a family could not secure coal from a dealer we provided a supply. Our 'red tickets' were a blessing to these poor people."

Mrs. Hearst At Liberty Bell

"In the Red Cross drive more than \$60,000 was collected at Liberty Bell in City Hall Park. At the same place the committee disposed of bonds in the last Liberty Loan campaign to the value of \$280,000, and in addition to this we sold \$220,000 worth of this issue at the Strand Theatre."

"In promoting the sale of thrift stamps, too, we have met with gratifying success. Stamps to the value of over \$163,390.70 have been sold within two months at the committee's booth, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. Prizes for postmen selling the most stamps is a feature of the committee's work in this line."

Mrs. Hearst At the Canteens

"Two blocks away, at Fortieth Street, we have opened the first of a chain of canteens where soldiers and sailors and their friends are welcomed and provided with food and refreshments at cost. The second canteen to be established is at the Maine Monument, and there will also be one at City Hall and another possibly at Twenty-third Street. As many as four hundred men in uniform have been cared for at the Fortieth Street canteen in one day."

"We have also taken up the important problem of dehydrating fruits and vegetables. At our food kitchen two days a week are given over to this work. In our effort to forward the government's conservation programme we have arranged to dehydrate fruit and vegetables taken from the docks before they can spoil and be thrown away as waste."

"We also devote two days at the food kitchen to the subject of substitutes, so that, in obedience to the government's wishes and decrees, the exports for the forces and our allies may be increased. There are practical demonstrations for housewives every afternoon and every effort is made to do away with waste."

"We also distribute bulletins on these subjects at milk stations and settlement houses, and we are preparing now for a

series of meetings of women to discuss canning and preserving.

"Through our employment committee more than 1,500 persons untrained in any particular line of work have been placed in positions where they are making a living wage. Some 200 to 300 of these are in the munitions factories."

Mrs. Hearst Goes Personally to Washington

"The Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defence was foremost in advocating army rank for nurses, and Mrs. Hearst personally visited Washington in the interest of this movement. We have opened recruiting station for nurses at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street and have already secured in securing nurses for the city hospitals."

"Another recruiting activity was that of filling the ranks of the Twenty-seventh Division. More than 300 men each week were secured. We are now giving particular attention to the recruiting campaign for the U. S. Tank Corps."

Mrs. Hearst Appeals to Enright

Referring again to the work the committee has done of particular value to women, Mrs. Loeb said that the suggestion and main support for the employment of policemen came from the committee and that Mrs. Hearst had made a personal appeal to Commissioner Enright for this extension of women's field of usefulness. Mrs. Loeb herself also went to Albany as representative of the committee to appeal to the Legislature for a minimum wage for women.

An interesting phase of the work of the women's committee was the standardizing of the comfort kits which are gathered in this country and sent to the men in France. The committee was apprehensive that in their zeal to knit many women would not know the right sizes or the proper garments to make for the men. Mrs. Hearst wired to General Pershing asking that he give the official description of the kit and its contents.

Mrs. Hearst Cables Pershing

In a lengthy cable replying to Mrs. Hearst General Pershing described exactly what was needed, giving the details of size and character. It is from these instructions that the committee has been working.

Officers of the committee, not heretofore mentioned, are Mrs. John F. Hylan, wife of the Mayor, honorary chairman; Mrs. George W. Loft, treasurer; Mrs. Nelson Herried Henry, secretary; and Mrs. Ned Arden Flood, chairman of the relief committee.

Michigan's View of Ford

The New Men

By Ralph Block

Must Atone for Mischief Wrought

HE HAD no little appreciation of the enormity back of the war that he organized his peace expedition at a time when peace could only mean a triumph for Germany. He was a leading figure among the pacifists who kept the country unprepared for the conflict that was inevitable, and who are responsible for the tremendous waste of blood and treasure that we must make to make up for those years of folly when politics and complacency were prevailing against the counsel of clear-visioned, far-seeing men. —The Daily Tribune, South Haven, Mich.

Outrageous Deception

It is up to the Republicans of Michigan to put Henry Ford where he belongs. It is up to the party to smash the brass Democratic face that sets up such a freak and invites making the road clear for him. —Republican News, St. Ignace.

Riches No Objection

An objection to Henry Ford circulated by Republicans is that he is rich and a business man, not likely to spend his time in the Senate. McMillan was rich and a business man, so was Stockbridge, and neither were even ordinary orators, yet the objection raised on Ford was never even thought of. —Hastings Journal-Herald.

To Put Republicans in Hole

But this does not satisfy. What Connelly and his brigands have in mind is to queer the Republican party. They are not thinking of prosecuting the war. They simply want to put the Republicans in a hole. —Mt. Clemens Monitor.

A Foregone Conclusion

The people of Michigan are only too anxious to honor Henry Ford, and whether he is made the candidate of both parties or only one, his election appears to us to be a foregone conclusion. —The Kalamazoo Gazette.

Out of His Element

There he would be entirely out of his element. Mr. Ford would make a much better Governor than Senator. —The Kalamazoo Advocate.

How He Can Best Serve

Henry Ford has been doing great work for his country. He has devoted his millions and his best energies to the service of Uncle Sam. He has won the love and re-

spect of Americans everywhere. Many of his warmest friends and admirers, although he will have their hearty support if he is nominated, will still question the wisdom of his entrance into politics at this time purely from the standpoint of how Mr. Ford can best serve the nation. —The Port Huron Times-Herald.

Doing His Share to Win War

While he did not meet our expectations at the opening of the war, we feel inclined to take him now at 100 per cent American. We do not think his loyalty to this country can now be questioned. But whether Mr. Ford is of Senatorial calibre is an entirely different question. —The Bay City Times-Tribune.

A Come-Back Artist

When Henry Ford took his shipload of material to the Hague, carrying an olive branch to the beast of Berlin and the forces opposing the beast, he was the joke of the world, and there are some people who are still snickering over it. When he came back and put his wealth, his factories and his wonderful organization at the disposal of the country to help crush the beast he became a hero uncrowned. As a come-back artist Henry is the prize winner. —The Flint Daily Journal.

Hazardous Time to Take Chances

The chances are ten to one that as United States Senator he would be a fizzle. —Oscoda Times.

Demand Election of Mr. Ford

There is nothing the Democrats could do that would be more effective in weakening the Republican organization in the state than to put the Senatorial matter on a non-partisan basis and demand the election of Mr. Ford as a patriotic, win-the-war duty. —The Grand Rapids Press.

Manipulate—Like a Flivver

Just why the Democrats want Ford is hard to conjecture unless they think he will be as easy to manipulate as one of his flivvers. There never has been a time since 1800 when real men were needed in Washington more than just now, and for the great State of Michigan to send a man with no more governmental experience than Henry Ford to Washington as United States Senator would indeed be a serious mistake—even if he does not agree in advance to do as he is told. —Sanilac County Times.

A STUDY IN HEADLINES

HERALD

ARMY AND CITY JOIN IN HONOR TO MAJOR MITCHEL

Military Pageant Arranged for Funeral of the Officer

TRIBUNE

Army Funeral For Mitchell On Thursday

Body to Lie in State at City Hall From Wednesday Afternoon

TIMES

NATION JOINS CITY TO HONOR MITCHEL

Great Military and Civic Procession Will Pay Tribute to Dead Major

TO LIE IN CITY HALL

AMERICAN

MITCHEL IGNORED DEATH WARNING

Failure to Buckle Safety Straps Given as Cause of Terror Mays' Fatal Airplane Plunge

Sportsman

THE SUN

MILITARY AND CIVIC TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF LATE MAJOR MITCHEL

THE WORLD

BODY OF MITCHEL IS TO LIE IN STATE AT THE CITY HALL